

New York Stock Exchange Ready for the Billion-Share Day

William H. Donaldson is chairman of the New York Stock Exchange, celebrating its 200th anniversary this year. He spoke in Paris recently with Tom Redburn of the IHT.

Q. With the rapid advances of technology and global communications, are traditional trading floors like the New York Stock Exchange on their way to extinction?

A. I certainly don't think so. We have the most advanced electronic mechanism in the world. Through our system, you can put an order from anywhere in the world on a machine, have it executed on the NYSE and have it back to you in 20 seconds. We can process 800 million shares a day. In a pinch, we could do a billion a day. The only thing that is not electronic is where the order takes place. That is because we have an auction system, where an actual buyer meets an actual seller, via negotiation. That haggling, if you will, can't be done simply by a person sitting in front of a machine somewhere.

Q. Your competitors who are develop-

ing electronic, screen-based systems say they are more efficient and can conduct transactions more cheaply. How do you respond?

A. Many people don't understand the difference between a dealer and an auction market. Let's compare it to a person

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who has an automobile to sell. You can take it to a dealer, who will pay you a price and then maybe spiff it up and sell quickly to somebody else at a higher price. Or you can put an ad in the paper and all the people who are interested find out about it and you sell it in an auction. The latter system enables both the buyer and seller to get a better price. That's what the NYSE offers. Ours is the most responsive market in the world. It is the most open. And it is the most regulated, which means buyers and sellers are better protected than anywhere else in the world.

Q. So why then are so many trades moving off the exchanges to the dealer networks?

A. Our system has been developed over a long period of time, and as a result it has many virtues that would be difficult, if not impossible, to create elsewhere. The financial centers in Europe operate differently. We want to remain the biggest market in the world and therefore one of the things we would like to do is trade many more European securities.

Q. What are the obstacles to that?

A. Today, the SEC says you cannot list a stock in the United States unless you

exactly follow the American system of accounting. We see 2,000 to 3,000 companies outside the United States that would qualify for listing on the NYSE. But the overseas markets are a very expensive, very hostile environment for the average investor. We estimate it costs 8 to 10 times for an American to buy a stock overseas compared to what it would cost to buy it in our marketplace. So in the name of protecting American investors from, say, German accounting, we are forcing them into a much more expensive and much less regulated way of doing business.

Q. But won't the European exchanges fight back to protect themselves against competition from Wall Street?

A. On the contrary, they all favor such a development because they see that it would greatly expand overall demand and provide their companies with better access to the deep U.S. capital market.

Q. Many people blame Wall Street for the obsession in American business with short-term profits rather than long-term performance.

A. I agree. There is too much short-term orientation. But where does that come from? Look who has the largest share of American business: it's corporate pension funds. You see a CEO in one meeting with analysts where he asks them not to be so concerned with short-term profits. Then he goes to talk to his fund managers and fires the guys who didn't perform so well in the last quarter. So it's a paradox. It's easy to knock Wall Street for what is really a much wider phenomenon.

Q. Why do you think the collapse of the Japanese stock market has not spread more widely to the rest of the world?

A. One thing is that outside investors kept their holdings relatively low in the Japanese market. And as it boomed in the late 1980s, the higher it went, the more American institutional investors took their profits and pulled out of Japan. And on the other side of the equation, the Japanese themselves have been big players in the U.S. bond market but not very active in the stock market. So there isn't as much of a link as many people might have feared.

Goebbels's Posthumous Coup

Paper's Use of Rightist to Translate Diaries Fuels Uproar

By Steven Prokesch

New York Times Service

LONDON — Previously unpublished portions of the diaries of Hitler's minister of propaganda, Joseph Goebbels, have been printed in two British newspapers in the last few days amid protests from historians, Jewish groups, politicians and others about how one paper got its material.

The material contains no great revelations, but it offers interesting

new details about the rivalries and thoughts of Nazi leaders at important moments before and during World War II.

Historians, however, caution that Goebbels, the Third Reich's master distorter of the truth, wrote the diaries with the intention that they eventually be published and, thus, cannot be entirely trusted.

Excerpts of the diaries published in The Sunday Times suggest that when Hitler gave the orders on Aug. 31, 1939, for the German attack on Poland that started World War II, he thought Britain would not declare war. "The Führer does not believe England will intervene," Goebbels wrote.

Another excerpt offers a chilling glimpse of the Nazi leaders' joy over Kristallnacht, the anti-Semitic riots in Germany in November 1938 in which Jewish businesses and synagogues were wrecked and burned. Goebbels and Hitler were in Munich at the time.

"As I drive back to the hotel, I hear the shop window glass smashing," he wrote. "Bravo! Bravo! The synagogues burn like big old shacks."

Diary entries that appeared in the Daily Mail on Friday and Saturday covered the Allied invasion of Normandy in June 1944, the planning of the rocket-bomb attacks on London and the failed attempt by German officers to assassinate Hitler on July 20, 1944.

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Mr. Irving heard about Dr. Fröhlich's discovery and reportedly with the help of The Sunday Times persuaded the Russian archive to let him copy a portion of the diaries. Under his contract with paper, Mr. Irving transcribed the portion. The parts of the diaries handwritten by Goebbels are apparently difficult to decipher. Mr. Irving reportedly was paid £75,000 (\$143,000) by The Sunday Times.

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Russian soldiers fighting a fire near Kaliningrad on the Baltic, where it has not rained since May.

Latvian Forest Fires Imperil Bases

MOSCOW — The defense minister of Latvia said Sunday that some of more than two dozen forest fires raging in the country were near bases of the former Soviet Army.

"The most dangerous fires are those blazing near military areas," Talav Juzis said by telephone from Riga, the Latvian capital. "And since we have no information about the Russian armed forces' positions, we cannot exclude the possibility that there are nuclear weapons on these bases."

Mr. Juzis said that about 30 fires, touched off by six weeks of hot and dry weather, were burning throughout the republic. The big-

gest were in forests near a former Soviet Army base at Adazi, not far from Riga.

A Finnish Foreign Ministry counselor denied that it had received information that the fires were threatening military areas containing nuclear weapons.

The official, Kari Jantonen, said that Latvia had called upon Finland for assistance. Asked whether he knew about nuclear weapons in the area, Mr. Jantonen said, "There should not be."

Defense chiefs in Moscow have never said officially that nuclear warheads had been withdrawn from the three newly independent Baltic republics, though General Valery Mironov, commander of

Moscow's forces in the region, declared in March, "There are no nuclear weapons in the Baltics."

The West assumes that nuclear weapons from the former Soviet arsenal are now stored or deployed now only in Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan.

But Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania say military authorities in Moscow have consistently refused to tell them whether nuclear warheads remain on their territories.

A senior Estonian Foreign Ministry official said in December he had information that nuclear weapons remained in the three republics, which gained independence last year.

The Unwed Mum: Press Is Assailed On U.K. Minister

LONDON — A newspaper report that the British health secretary, Virginia Bottomley, who is campaigning against unintended teenage pregnancies, was an unmarried mother has revived an up-roar over press coverage of private lives.

Her husband, Peter, also a Conservative member of Parliament, is asking the watchdog Press Complaints Commission to decide whether the independent newspaper breached the commission's code of conduct by running the article.

The Independent's report on Friday that Mrs. Bottomley, 44, gave birth to her son Peter in September 1967, then married three months later, made the front pages of Britain's tabloids on Saturday. "I was an unwed teenage Mum," was the Daily Mirror's splash headline. "Virginia's Anguish," said Today.

"I don't have any regret of any kind about that story," said Andrew Whittam-Smith, editor of The Independent. "As Mrs. Bottomley speaks to the nation about teenage mothers I think it's a significant fact worth recording that she was once herself an unwed teenage mother." He added: "I don't think this is a disreputable fact we've unearthed."

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MONDAY SPORTS BASEBALL

Caminiti and Henry Power the Astros Past the Mets, 3-1

The Associated Press Ken Caminiti tripled in a run in the first inning and Butch Henry pitched seven strong innings as the Astros defeated the New York Mets, 3-1, on Sunday in Houston.

Henry gave up one run on six hits, struck out six and walked one. Al Osteen pitched the eighth and ninth innings, closing it out for his fourth save.

Los Angeles Dodgers: In Los Angeles, Ozzie Smith set a major league record with his 15th consecutive season of 20 or more stolen bases. Smith, a 12-time All-Star, set the record in the fifth inning, becoming the first player with at least 20 steals in each of his first 15 seasons.

St. Louis Cardinals: In St. Louis, Eric Anthony had a solo shot in the eighth of Houston.

Pirates 3, Reds 3: In Cincinnati, Orlando Merced homered in the fourth off Keith Brown to put Pittsburgh ahead, 4-1. All five of his homers this season have given the Pirates the lead in games they went on to win.

Giants 3, Expos 0: In San Francisco, Bud Black pitched a six-hit, no-run game in his 17th straight start. He struck out five and walked one, leading the Giants to a 3-0 victory.

Viola Marches Red Sox To Shutout of White Sox

The Associated Press Frank Viola pitched seven shut-out innings and Tom Brunansky and Bob Zupic homered as the Red Sox beat the Chicago White Sox, 3-0, Sunday in Boston.

Viola, winless in his previous four starts, gave up three hits, struck out three and walked two. He allowed only two runners past first base before giving way to Greg Harris after seven innings.

Brunansky, who hit a grand slam in Boston's 11-2 win on Saturday, homered into the Red Sox bullpen in the second inning on Sunday. It was his fifth homer of the season.

Athletics 3, Blue Jays 0: In Toronto, Ron Darling pitched a two-hitter and Mark McGwire hit his major league-leading 28th home run as Oakland powered to its third straight victory.

Mariners 7, Yankees 6: In New York, Jay Buhner's three-run homer in the seventh inning, his 15th this season, lifted Seattle to victory. It followed singles by Edgar Martinez and Tim Lincecum, both off Greg Cadaret.

Angels 5, Tigers 4: In Detroit, Gary Gaetti's run-scoring single in the 10th won the game for California. Junior Felix led off with a single off Mike Henneman and stole second. With two outs, pinch-hitter John Morris was intentionally walked, but the strategy backfired when Gaetti bounced a single into left field and Felix beat Dan Gladden's throw to the plate.

Twins 9, Orioles 4: In Baltimore, Pedro Munoz hit a three-run homer in the first after a two-out intentional walk to Kent Hrbek to get Minnesota started toward victory.



Helmets flew as the Giants' Robby Thompson found the way home led through the Expos' Gary Carter.

Don't Expect Heroics From These All-Dud Teams

By Murray Chass New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As usual, the voting by the fans and the selection of reserves by the managers and league presidents for the All-Star Game produced complaints about players who should be starting Tuesday or should at least be on the team.

Cecil Fielder, Frank Thomas, Dave Winfield, Delino DeShields and Dave Fleming certainly have legitimate complaints about not being invited to San Diego.

Here, however, are two selective teams that would evoke no complaints from anyone who was left out. They are the All-Dud teams of the National and American Leagues, teams of sub-.200 hitters (or close) and pitchers who have impressively poor won-lost records.

The New York Mets and the New York Yankees each have placed two players on the teams. So have the Philadelphia Phillies, the Chicago Cubs and the St. Louis Cardinals.

The Mets, who have the lowest team batting average in the major leagues, contribute their shortstop, Dick Schofield, and a catcher, Todd Hundley. From the Yankees, the American League team gets its second base-

man, Pat Kelly, and its catcher, Matt Nokes. Here are the complete teams (figures through Friday night's games):

NATIONAL LEAGUE 1b-Andres Galarraga, Cardinals .189 2b-Cecile Candaele, Astros .182 3b-Dick Schofield, Mets .198 3b-Joe Viscaino, Cubs .204 4b-Luis Salazar, Cubs .204 4b-Ruben Amaro, Phillies .202 4b-Brian Jordan, Cardinals .197 5b-Todd Hundley, Mets .191 p-Kyle Abbott, Phillies 0-11

AMERICAN LEAGUE 1b-Lee Stevens, Angels .191 2b-Pat Kelly, Yankees .191 3b-Tim Lincecum, Red Sox .213 3b-Rico Rossy, Royals .213 4b-Greg Vaughn, Brewers .208 4b-Dan Pasqua, White Sox .199 4b-Rob Deer, Tigers .208 c-Matt Nokes, Yankees .205 p-Jack Armstrong, Indians 2-12

These players did not earn their spots easily. They had spirited competition. Hundley, for example, had his own teammate, Charlie O'Brien, challenge him for the

catching slot on the National League team. O'Brien is hitting .207, though he has not batted as often as his younger colleague.

Hector Villanueva of the Cubs was an even more worthy competitor, and maybe he should've won the dubious honor, but he has struggled to a .162 average in only 99 times at bat compared with 173 for Hundley.

Playing time counts here. The longer a player has had, the more deserving he is of making the team.

Galarraga is the first baseman on the National League team despite his lengthy stay on the disabled list. He has batted 71 fewer times than Jeff King of Pittsburgh, and King has a .187 average. But King recently was sent to the minor leagues, so he became ineligible.

Schofield, whom the Angels traded to the Mets early in the season after he lost his job, prevailed over Rafael Belliard of Atlanta and Dale Sveum of Philadelphia.

Schofield's status as an everyday player gave him the edge. Belliard is hitting .206 and Sveum .177.

Stevens, a major contributor to the weakest hitting team in the American League, beat out Mo Vaughn of Boston at first base

Viola Marches Red Sox To Shutout of White Sox

The Associated Press Frank Viola pitched seven shut-out innings and Tom Brunansky and Bob Zupic homered as the Red Sox beat the Chicago White Sox, 3-0, Sunday in Boston.

Viola, winless in his previous four starts, gave up three hits, struck out three and walked two. He allowed only two runners past first base before giving way to Greg Harris after seven innings.

Brunansky, who hit a grand slam in Boston's 11-2 win on Saturday, homered into the Red Sox bullpen in the second inning on Sunday. It was his fifth homer of the season.

Athletics 3, Blue Jays 0: In Toronto, Ron Darling pitched a two-hitter and Mark McGwire hit his major league-leading 28th home run as Oakland powered to its third straight victory.

Mariners 7, Yankees 6: In New York, Jay Buhner's three-run homer in the seventh inning, his 15th this season, lifted Seattle to victory. It followed singles by Edgar Martinez and Tim Lincecum, both off Greg Cadaret.

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RoOKIE'S 3 Pinch Hits: Halfway to 1932 Record

New York Times Service

In 1932, Johnny Frederick hit six home runs as a pinch hitter for the Brooklyn Dodgers and set the major league record that stands to this day. In only three days last week, Jeff Grotewold went halfway toward tying the record by hitting three home runs as a pinch hitter for the Philadelphia Phillies.

"When I hit the first one, it wasn't really catching to me," the 26-year-old rookie catcher-first baseman said. "My first hit was kind of outer body, and it was the same with the first home run. As I worked my way to the third one, you get a little more conscious of it. You realize what you're doing. But you don't expect three in a row so when it happens it's a little unbelievable. I've always been an everyday player so for me, pinch-hitting is a new role. I'm not really used to it."

Grotewold, a left-handed batter who before his spring had not hit any home runs and had only 5 hits in 23 at bats (.217) in 25 games, connected in San Francisco last Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday against Bud Black, Mike Jackson and — he had to ask a teammate for the name of the third pitcher — Tom Burket.

The first two home runs, in the seventh and sixth innings, each sliced the Phillies' deficit to one run, and the third, a two-run shot in the seventh, tied that game. But the Phillies lost all three games anyway.

Grotewold did not become the 16th player to hit pinch-hit home runs in three successive games because he also batted in the first game of the doubleheader Tuesday and grounded out against Bryan Hickerson.

And the next time he is told to hit for someone, he said, "I won't go up there looking for my fourth home run."

Trevino and Muirfield: Play It Again

By Leonard Shapiro Washington Post Service

LONDON — Although 20 years have passed since his one-stroke victory over Jack Nicklaus in the 1972 British Open, Lee Trevino still has vivid memories of that glorious week at Muirfield, when he holed out chips or sand shots four times to claim his second straight open championship. He also has a wee bit of a guilty conscience.

Trevino's victory on the venerable links course was assured when he chipped in from short rough behind the green for an ugly par at No. 17 in the final round. Not only did that improbable 5 at the 550-yard (502-meter) hole take the heart out of England's Tony Jacklin, his playing partner that day, it also deprived Nicklaus, the 1972 Masters and U.S. Open champion who had started six shots behind on the final round, a chance at a Grand Slam.

"Sure I felt bad about it," Trevino said recently. "He's the greatest player who ever lived."

And now, Trevino and Nicklaus will return to Muirfield, hard by the Firth of Forth and home of the Honorable Company of Edinburgh Golfers, to compete in the 112th British Open, which starts Tuesday. While neither will be listed among the favorites by British oddsmakers, "it wouldn't raise any eyebrows if either one of them did win," said Johnny Miller, the 1976 champion at Royal Birkdale.

Twenty years ago, both men were in their primes. Muirfield had been the site of Nicklaus's first British Open triumph, in 1966, giving him a victory in each of the four major championships in his first four seasons as a professional, only the fourth man to accomplish that feat. Trevino, the wisecracking Texas hustler, had won the British in 1971 at

Royal Birkdale and had beaten Nicklaus by three strokes in a playoff for the '71 U.S. Open championship.

Nicklaus's hopes at Muirfield in 1972 were dimmed in the third round, when he shot par 67, falling six shots behind Trevino, who shot 66 for a one-shot lead over the local hero, Jacklin, going into the final round.

Trevino insists that Jacklin, the 1969 champion, began losing his confidence in the third round, despite shooting 67. "I made my best shot on Friday," Trevino said of his blast from a greenside bunker at the 188-yard 16th hole. Though he didn't take enough sand, the ball cracked into the flagstick on the fly and dropped straight down into the hole for a birdie.

"All I was trying to do was blast out," Trevino recalled. "I wanted to make bogey, but the ball winds up in the hole... I make two, and that just killed Jacklin. I really believe he quit after that, didn't think he could beat me."

The next day, Jacklin appeared to have plenty of fight left, and so did Nicklaus, who birdied two of his first three holes and shot 32 on the front side amid one of the most dramatic comebacks in major championship history. By the time he walked off the 10th green, he was tied for the lead with Trevino and Jacklin, who were playing two holes behind him. When Nicklaus birdied the 10th, Trevino heard the roar, turned to Jacklin and said, "What the hell is going on here? Let's play some golf."

On the 16th, Nicklaus wounded himself mortally by pulling a 4-iron tee shot below the green and into the rough. His chip landed 15 feet (4.57 meters) short of the hole, and he missed the par putt, the only blemish on a round of 66.

Trevino seemed in similar dire straits when he arrived on the 17th green as Nicklaus was about to finish his trap. After he hit the ball and saw it land in the trap, he looked at his caddy in disgust and said, "We've blown the championship right there." Then he turned to Jacklin, still tied for the lead at 6-under, and said, "I'm through, it's all yours."

When he got to his ball, that's exactly how it looked. Trevino had no other choice but to blast on to the fairway. His 3-wood to the green was well shot, and after he chipped his fourth shot beyond the back fringe, Jacklin looked to be in command.

When Trevino got to his ball, he pulled a wedge from his bag, quickly glanced at the hole and swung. The ball rolled into the cup — the third time Trevino had holed out in two days of playing with Jacklin — for a stunning par from 30 feet. Jacklin hit his birdie putt firmly, but off target, and the ball rolled three feet past the hole. He missed, posting a 6, and Trevino had a one-shot lead going to the 18th.

Trevino parred the hole and Jacklin bogeyed again, pushing him back to third behind Nicklaus. It was the last time Jacklin ever contended for a major championship. Years later he admitted, "It was the most significant thing that happened in my career — just a crazy, incredible thing. You never win until the last shot is in the hole, but I felt bloody sick."

Now, 20 years after his last victory in the British Open, Trevino is happy to go back to Scotland as the leading money-winner, the best driver and the most accurate putter on the Senior PGA tour.

He also believes he can win. "It's the style of course for my style of play," Trevino said. "I'm a low-ball hitter. If

SIDELINES

O'Malley Wins Scottish Open

GLENEAGLES, Scotland (Reuters) — Peter O'Malley of Australia fired a blistering 62 on the final round Saturday to win the Scottish Open by two strokes over Colin Montgomerie of Scotland.

O'Malley cut seven shots off par over the last five holes with eagles at the 14th and 18th, and birdies at the 15th, 16th and 17th to finish with an 18-under-par total of 262. Montgomerie had a final round of 65. Third place was shared by Mark McNulty of Zimbabwe and Nick Faldo of Britain.

Ed Dougherty shot 5-under-par 66 to hold a one-stroke lead over David Peoples going into Sunday's fourth round of the Anheuser-Busch Golf Classic in Williamsburg, Virginia. (UPI)

3-Way Tie in Sumo Match

NAGOYA, Japan (UPI) — Takabanada upset tournament favorite Mitokuzun on Sunday to create a three-way tie with two Americans for first place on the eighth day of the 15-day Nagoya Grand Sumo Tournament.

Konishiki, from Hawaii, won by default when his opponent for the day, Wakabanada, withdrew after suffering a deep cut in his toe. Musashimaru, also from Hawaii, had to work hard to defeat Kyokudozan.

For the Record

The Major Soccer League, which pioneered indoor soccer and for a time was the only professional soccer league in the United States, has ceased operations after 14 seasons; the American Professional Soccer League offered MLS teams the opportunity to play outdoor soccer in its grouping. (UPI)

Tracy Austin, 29, whose promise of a brilliant career was sidetracked by injury and then ended by a near fatal automobile accident, was inducted in the International Tennis Hall of Fame on Saturday. (Reuters)

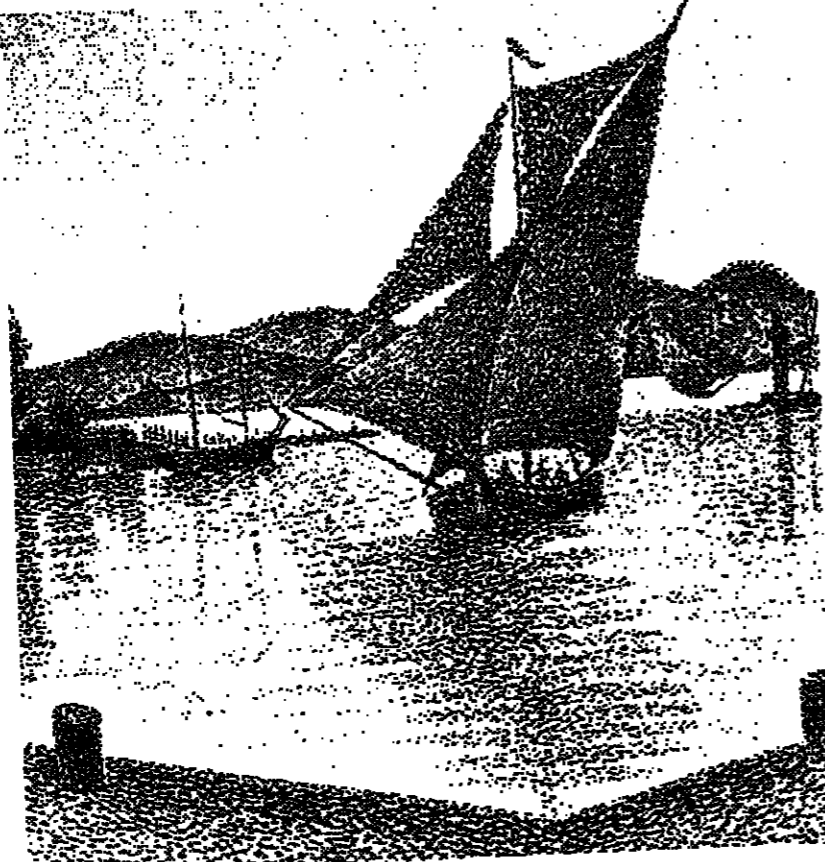
Tone Fossum, one of Norway's top cyclists and a member of the Olympic squad, broke his neck in a high-speed crash during a race Friday. (AFP)

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Saint-Tropez: Serving Up a Little Culture

International Herald Tribune
SAINT-TROPEZ—In 1974, Nathanael Hereshoff of the Rhode Island boating family built a 4.89-meter sloop-rigged sailboat on a visit to Nice just for the fun of cruising the Riviera coast before going home...



Detail of Signac's "Saint-Tropez: Le port au soleil couchant," 1892.

MARY BLUME
to its irascible owner and terrified guests, carried an Alderman cow to provide breakfast milk. In 1887, Guy de Maupassant sailed along the coast from Antibes and fell in love with the bay of Saint-Tropez, "charming and simple daughter of the sea, a modest little village that emerges like a shell from the waves."

The Amnociade's three large Signac oils (bequeathed by Berthe Signac) have been augmented by loans, most interestingly drawings and the watercolors which Signac produced when he gave up painting outdoors a few years after his arrival in Saint-Tropez. The museum's new director, Jean-Paul Monery, suggests that like so many painters attracted by the coast's wonderful light, Signac came to see the sea as a hindrance ("that irritating litter in Antibes") and found a solution in painting watercolors indoors.

He had been a friend of van Gogh and Seurat and organized exhibitions of their works after their early deaths. It is assumed that it was the shock of Seurat's death the year before that made the grieving Signac head south in 1882. Fearing that Seurat and his theories might be forgotten, he wrote "D'Eugene Delacroix an neo-impressionisme" in 1896, a book which Monery says influenced such later masters as Kandinsky and Mondrian.

Once settled in Saint-Tropez, Signac made many of his paintings within a kilometer's distance of La Hune, often combining different aspects of the view into a single landscape. His largest painting, "An temps d'harmonie," which measures 3 by 4 meters (about 10 by 13 feet), is not in the current show although several preparatory works are.

The painting was first called "An temps d'anarchie" and celebrates a vision of Eden in which workers, freed from back-breaking labors by new agricultural machines, dance with joy, while lovers stroll on the grass, a painter sets up his easel on the shore, children swim, and a Signac-like figure in the foreground reaches for a ripe fruit from an overhanging bough. A very Mediterranean vision of paradise.

Signac died in 1935 and was buried in Pere Lachaise in Paris. There was not been an exhibition devoted to the ensemble of his work in nearly 30 years. Jean-Paul Monery hopes the current show will revive an interest in the painter as well as increase the number of visitors to the Annociade museum.

With a view to accommodating a large public he has, surely unwisely, removed the 1930s-style armchairs and sofas that contributed so much to the museum's comfort and charm. "It was too like a cocktail lounge," he says—has returned the permanent collection, and has, perhaps optimistically, arranged to stay open to 8 P.M. so that people can drop by between beach and aperitif.

There is certainly room for improvement but no reason to hope that Saint-Tropez will ever again be as Maupassant described it in 1887: "My favorite spot on the coast. I love it as if I had been born there, as if I had grown up there, because it is wild and colorful and the Parisian, the Englishman, the American, the man of the world and the flashy foreigner haven't spoiled it yet."

Of Perotmaniacs and Perotphobes

By William Safire
WASHINGTON—Like phobia, mania is a combining form for "being crazy about"; phobia is a combining form for "being fearful of." Both Perotmaniacs and Perotphobes have responded to this department's request for a name for supporters of Ross Perot's candidacy.

Some pro-Perot people call themselves Perotians, a play on peritians, in the sense of guerrilla fighters; others prefer Perotesters, still others have suggested Perotians, recalling militant Marxists. Others advocating Perotistria suggest Rosniks, while one former oarsman likes Peroters. Larry Bakst, writing from Cologne, suggests that supporters of a candidate who would clean out the four-flushers in Washington be called Perot-rooters. Correspondents in the military like Perotroopers, while James H. Goulder Jr. of St. James, New York, submits a word to highlight moral firmness: Perotcrustians.

Ethnic supporters of the candidate like Peroties, which Charles H. Wilson of Albemarle, Pennsylvania, describes as "a potato and/or cheese pastry turnover popular here in Lehigh County," and which Bruce Lercher of Birmingham, New York, says is a "Polish-Ukrainian knish, variously spelled piroski, piroski, piroski."

Oponents of Perot suggest his supporters be called Perotists or Perotists; John Moxness of East Sullivan, New Hampshire, and others like Perobots. Several also suggest Perotig by with a negative twist, recalling that delicacy's "doughy, half-baked nature." Lawrence Downes of East Norwich, New York, introduces an alienist element with Perotolians.

Evenhanded readers will note this column's tone of scrupulous bipartisanship, or more accurately this year, tripartisanship. In a different forum, however, I cast a mild aspersation at Perot's thrice-changed story about why he sought early release from the navy; when TV Guide's executive editor, Barry Golson, and one of its correspondents, Peter Ross, asked the candidate about this situation, Perot responded with a name phrase used as a compound adjective in a sense not mentioned previously: "I'm not going to spend one minute today discussing that kind of unprofessional, Third World journalism."

Third world is a phrase coined by Charles de Gaulle — tiers monde — meaning "neutral in the struggle between the Soviet bloc and the free world." Now that the struggle is over, third world has come to mean "undeveloped nation," and in Perot speak, "unprofessional" to the point of "scornful." As politics changes, so do the meanings of political terms.

Alistair Cooke writes, "In a newspaper that can print the statement was suspended because of 'highlighting,' don't you think you should rip into the English that is used routinely, every day, by United States senators, university presidents, and CEOs?" I light up to address myself to Cooke's bete noire, the rampant practice of verbal padding.

"To begin with," he begins with (I suppose we could drop the with), "how about basic? Absolutely nobody in America says or writes, 'He saw him every week' or 'I practice every day.' Sooner or later it was bound to happen, and it did — about two months ago. Doctor: 'Do you have bowel movements on a daily basis?'" A.

Cooke: "Well, I have a daily bowel movement." Doctor: "That's what I mean." The man has a point. On a (whatever) basis is padded prose, a locution we lapse into that gives a semi-official tone or bureaucratic harrumph to a phrase more clearly expressed with an each or every or phrase more clearly expressed with a regularly. It is a habit that affixes introduced with a regularly, an announcement over an everyone who makes an announcement over an everyone, a loudspeaker (called a public-address system) plane's loudspeaker (called a public-address system) plane's loudspeaker. "I have asked several television viewers," Cooke, who is viewed often on television and is usually in a smoking jacket, puts a period after "tv," presumably on the theory that it is an abbreviation.

In the Perotistria era, are they Perotians, Perotesters, Perotians, Perotroopers, Perotists or what?

tion — "to listen and tell me if they hear anybody say, 'It takes a long time' or 'during that period of time' it's a long period of time" or "during that period of time." Alistair, a trained linguist, suggests we start a padding pedants' competition, using song titles as examples, "on the basis of Jack Teagarden's singing 'Stars Fell on the Alabama Area.'"

"From the Reagan administration's 'Prime of Darkness,'" reads the news release, "a novel of the Cold War: 'Hard Line.'" by Richard Peck.

Now that hard-liners (in the noun hypothesized like the adjective hard-line) find themselves advocating hard-line politics, Boris Yeltsin's Russia, hard-liner is losing its connotation, which used to be "advocate of a confrontational or anti-concessional policy toward the Soviet Union." Before it sinks into history, let's nail down its etymology.

Hard-line was a British nautical expression meaning "bad luck" — hard-line money was hardship pay — but that had little if anything to do with its political sense. Closer to its current meaning was hard-shell, a faction of the Democratic Party in 1848 that faced the "barbarians," also known as the soft-shells, perhaps after the local crabs. Local Baptist groups also had hard-shell and soft-shell members at that time.

The lexicographer Cynthia Barnhart has found a citation that antedates any of those in current dictionaries: in the British Yearbook printed in 1955, Chester Bowles, the advertising executive turned diplomat, wrote about "the Stalinist hard line." Two years later, Time magazine picked up the usage as a hyperbolic modifier — "A few hard-line Polish Communists dismissed the display... as mere vulgar American ostentation" — in a piece about a United States exhibit at a fair in Poznan. By 1960 the magazine was using it as a noun as well, in discussing criticism of Nikita Khrushchev by "domestic hard-liners."

Now the compound term is floating around, seeking more general place in the language. I would drop the hyphen and use the solid word to mean "resistant to accommodation; strict." The trick is to be very firm about that definition; none of those fuzzy edges preferred by softline lexicographers.

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